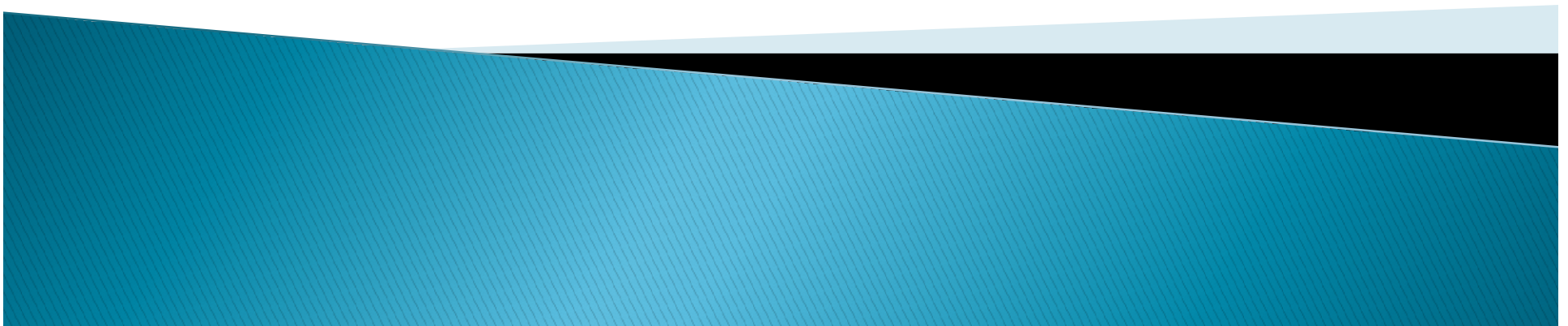


**Impact of Deforestations on
Societal Behavior of Ethnic
Tribes (Schedule V) of
Achanakmar – Amarkantak
Biosphere Reserve in
Central India**

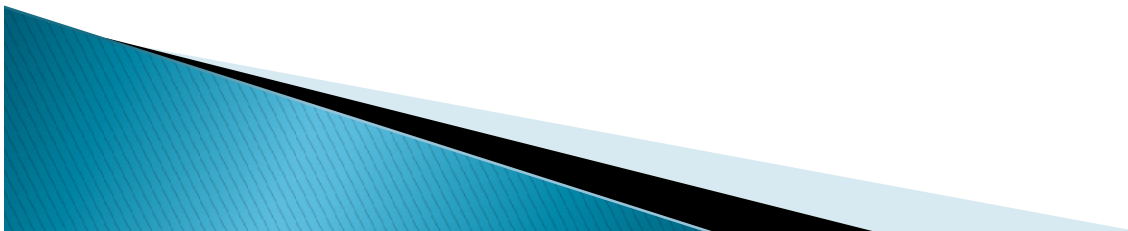


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Welcome

Subject – Sociology ,B.A.II Year

Dr. Gire S.M.



WHAT IS DEFORESTATION?

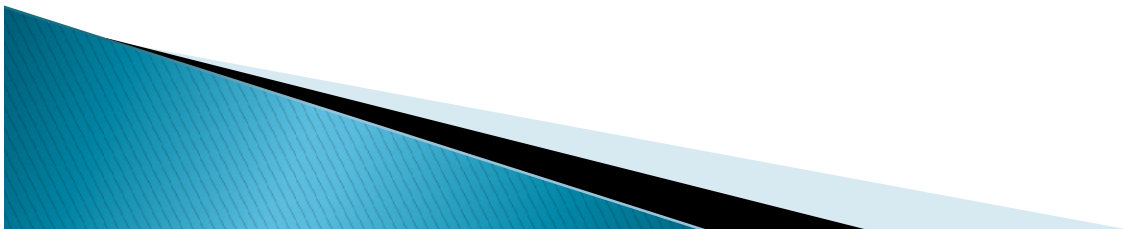
**WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF
DEFORESTATION?**

**WHAT CAN WE DO TO
REDUCE DEFORESTATION?**

**WHAT HAS THE GOVERNMENT DONE
TO REDUCE DEFORESTATION?**

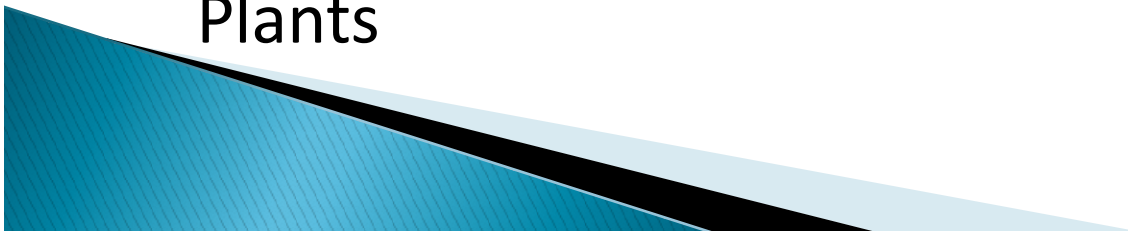
Deforestation

- ▶ About 11000 ago, before Man learnt to cultivate land for growing his own food, a large part of the Earth was covered with forests. Today, six out of ten forests have been cleared, so that they now cover little more than one-fifth of the land on Earth. Destruction of forested land is called deforestation.
- ▶ Deforestation occurs for many reasons: trees or derived charcoal are used as, or sold, for fuel or as a commodity, while cleared land is used as pasture for livestock, plantations of commodities, and settlements.



Causes of Deforestation

- ▶ Shifting Cultivation
- ▶ Vendees or Lessees under the Landlords
- ▶ Increasing Distresses
- ▶ Soil Erosion
- ▶ Uncertainty and Decrease in Rainfall
- ▶ Biodiversity Loss
- ▶ Migration to Urban Areas
- ▶ Population Pressure
- ▶ Forest Encroachment for Cultivation:
- ▶ Large Dams, Roads, Industries, Mining, Power Plants



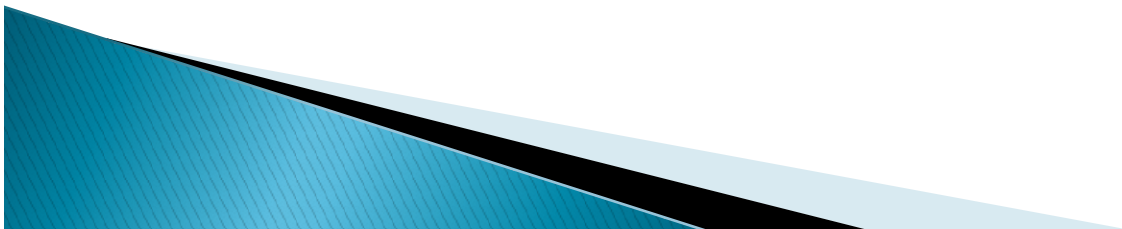
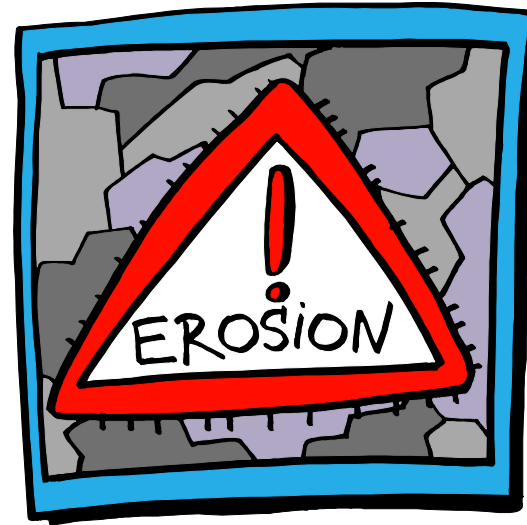
Deforestation

- ▶ Because of this, merely replanting trees may not help in solving the problem caused by deforestation, for by the time the trees mature, the soil will be totally devoid of essential nutrients. Ultimately, cultivation in this land will also become impossible, resulting in the land becoming useless.

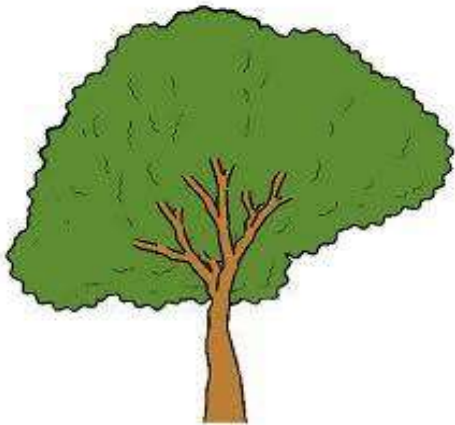


Effect of deforestation

- ▶ **Erosion of Soil:** When forest areas are cleared, the soil is exposed to the sun, making it very dry and eventually, infertile, due to volatile nutrients being lost. In addition, when there is erosion, rainfall washes away the rest of the nutrients, which flow with the rainwater into waterways.

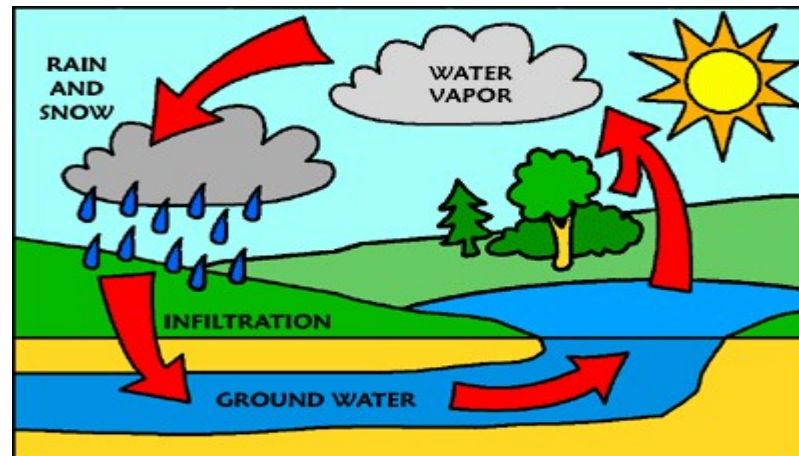


▶ **Disruption of the Water Cycle: Trees**



rainforests, for instance, remains inside the plants. When these trees are cut down it results in the climate getting drier in that area.

contribute in a large way in maintaining the water cycle. They take in water via their roots, which is then released into the atmosphere. A large part of the water that circulates



- ▶ **Loss of Biodiversity:** The unique biodiversity of various geographical areas is being lost on a scale that is quite unprecedented. Even though tropical rainforests make up just 6 percent of the surface area of the Earth, about 85 percent of the entire species of the world exist here. Due to massive deforestation, about 50 to 100 species of animals are being lost each day. This puts the extinction of animals and plants on a massive scale.



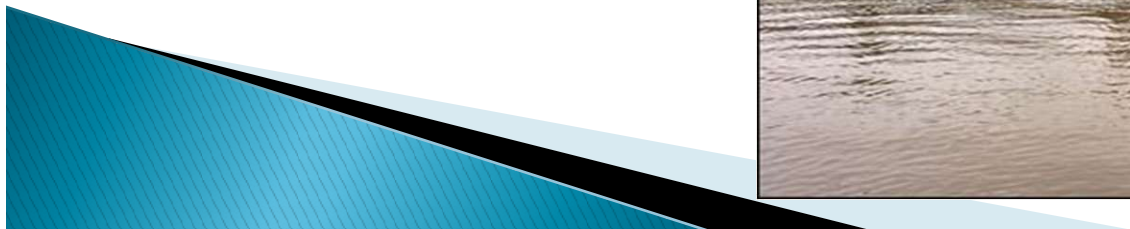
deforestation

▶ Flooding and Drought:



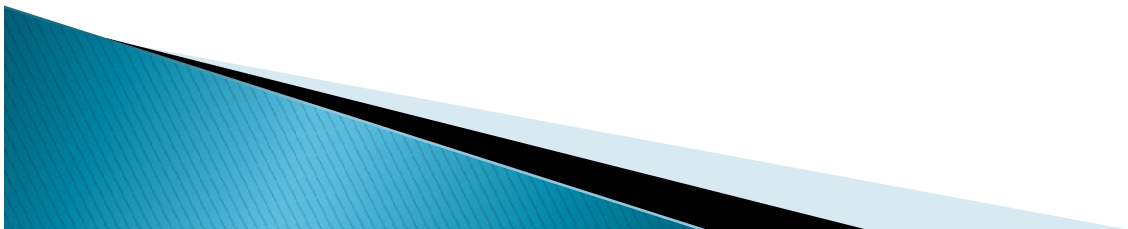
One of the vital functions of forests is to absorb and store great amounts of water quickly when there are heavy rains. When forests are cut down, this regulation of the flow of water is disrupted, which leads to

alternating periods of flood and then drought in the affected area.



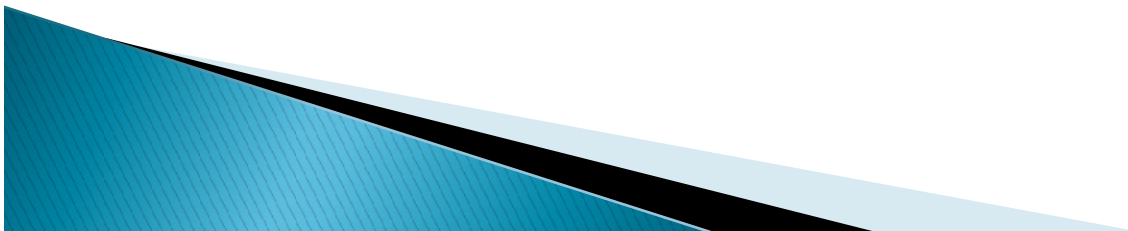
► **Climate Change:**

It is well known that global warming is being caused largely due to emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. However, what is not quite known is that deforestation has a direct association with carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere. Trees act as a major storage depot for carbon, since they absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to photosynthesis to produce glucose which makes up trees. When deforestation occurs, many of the trees are burnt or are left to rot, which results in releasing the carbon that is stored in them as carbon dioxide.



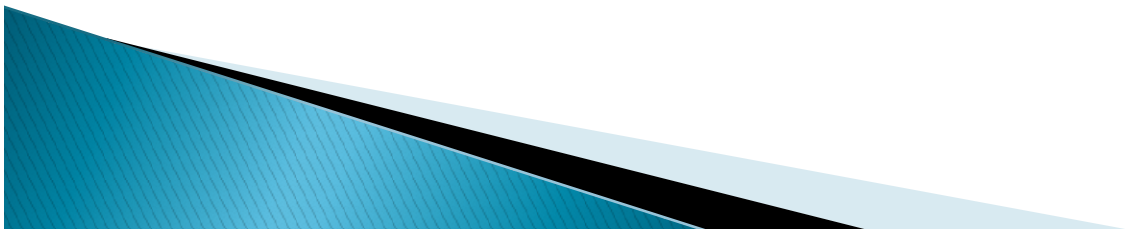
The symbiotic relationship of the tribal's with forests

- ▶ ***The symbiotic relationship of the tribal's with forests is a trite fact. Tribal's derive both directly and indirectly a substantial amount of their livelihood from the forests. They are talented to build their houses with timber, bamboo and reeds and practices cottage crafts with the help of local raw materials, which they procure from their forest environment. They also obtain herbs and medicinal plants, which have therapeutic value, both curative and preventive.***



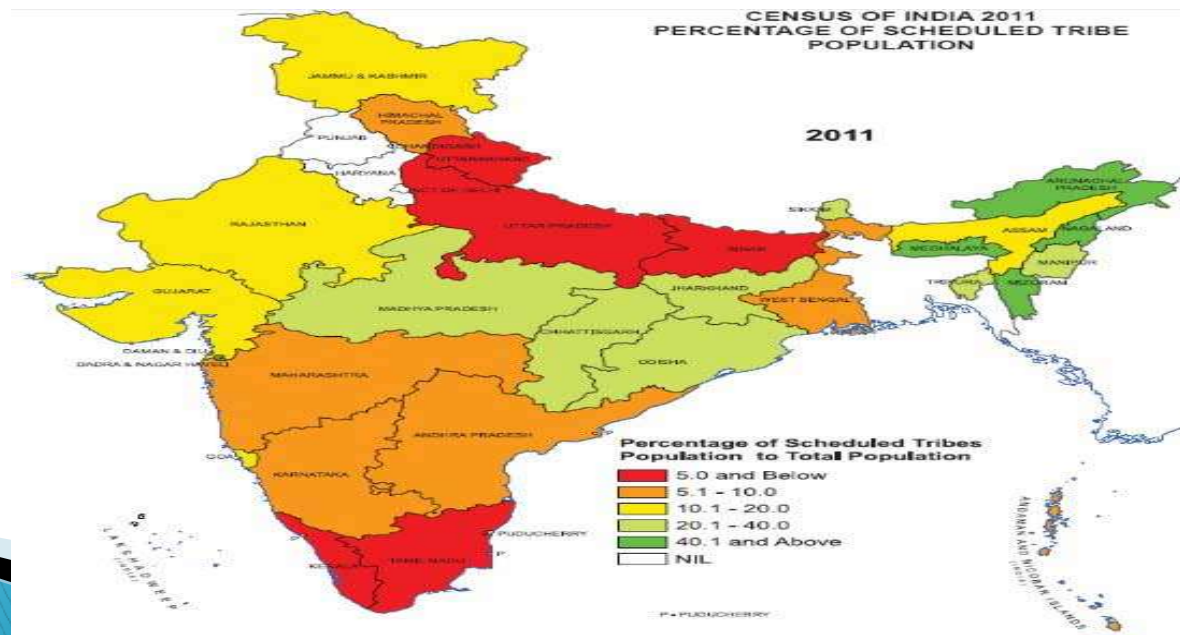
What can we do to reduce deforestation?

- ▶ **Recycling** : we should recycle all the thing that are made of tree ex. Paper, bags, furniture, etc. because it lead to the less cutting of tree and also the products of trees will be used wisely.
- ▶ **Wood factories:** we should stop or lessen the production in those factories that cut down trees to make their products ex. paper, furniture, etc.
- ▶ • **People's basic needs:** we all know that the colossal cause of deforestation is people's needs from the forests. Even though we depend on the forests, we should learn to lessen our dependency on the forests and their environment. So we need to use a little of them as possible and wisely.



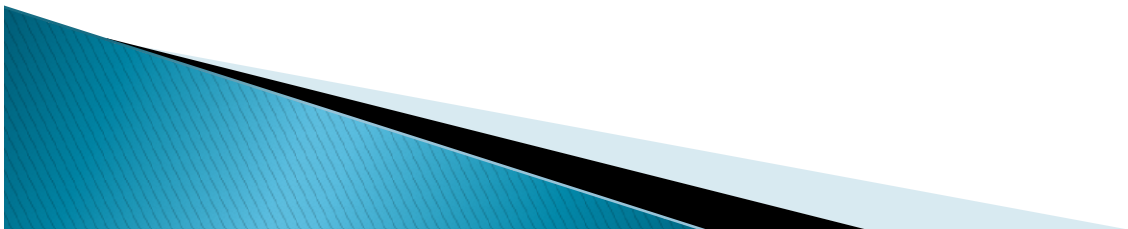
Ethnic Tribes Schedule (V)

- ▶ Tribal population is around 8.2 per cent of India's total population. Most of the tribal's are concentrated in the central belt of the country comprising of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal.



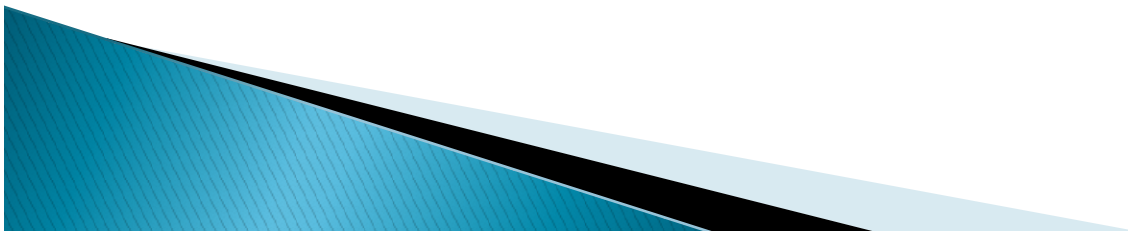
Relevance of the Study

Although the Census of 2011 enumerates the total population of Scheduled Tribes at 10,42,81,034 persons, constituting 8.6 per cent of the population of the country, the tribal communities in India are enormously diverse and heterogeneous. There are wide ranging diversities among them in respect of languages spoken, size of population and mode of livelihood. The number of communities that find their place in the list of the Schedule of the Indian constitution is reflective of this diversity. The Government of India, in its Draft National Tribal Policy, 2006 records 698 Scheduled Tribes in India. As per the Census of India 2011, the number of individual groups notified as Scheduled Tribes is 705.

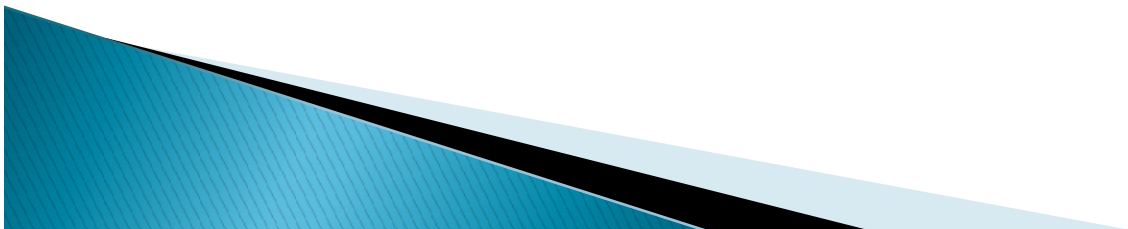


Objectives

- ▶ • To gain a deeper understanding of the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation in India, using site-specific case studies.
- ▶ To know status of Deforestation in Central region of India.
- ▶ To identify the socio-cultural behavior of tribal communities enumerated under schedule (V).
- ▶ To understand the mechanism of Deforestation & its impact in Central region of India.



- ▶ ***To identify the factors that effected the changes in socio-cultural profile among tribes.***
- ▶ ***To analyse the changes has been brought due to deforestation on livelihood pattern among tribes.***
- ▶ To understand the status of obtained/allotted/available land and the status of application in process for forest land allotment.
- ▶ ***To find out the role of Government initiatives in preserving indigenous culture of ethnic-tribes.***

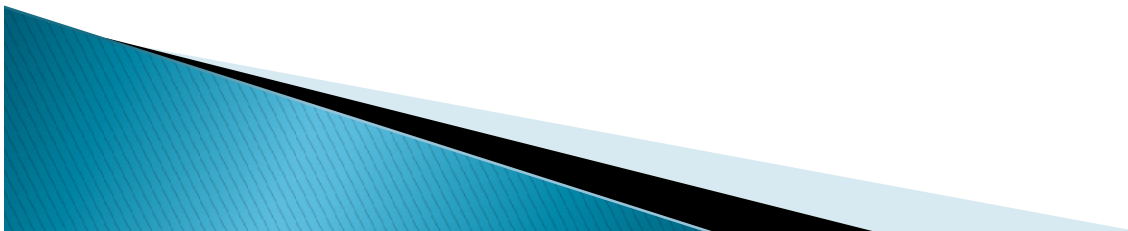


Societal Behavior

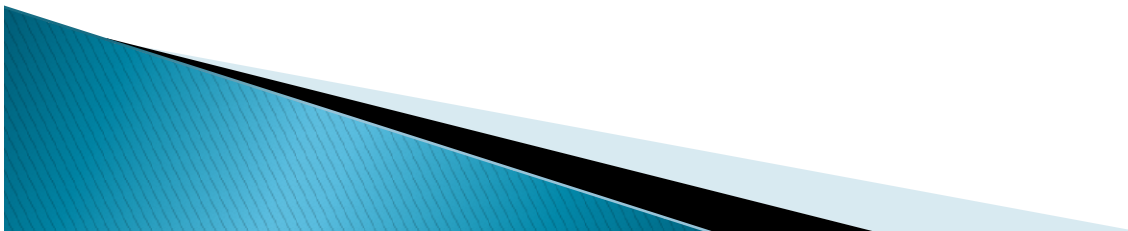
- ▶ Societal Behavior

- ▶ B. Displacement and Socio-Culture Dynamics

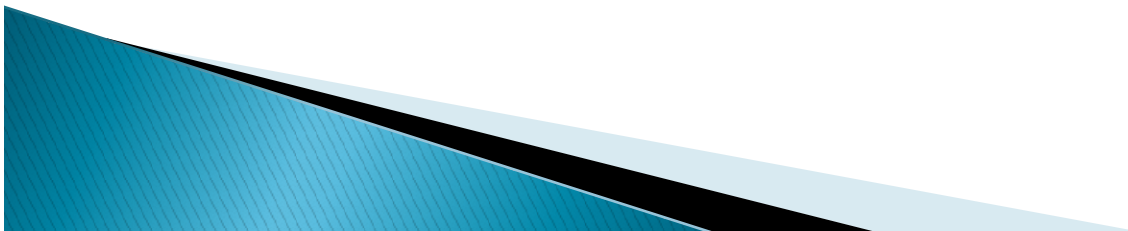
Displacement happens in real life situations commonly and, without hesitation, it can be said to cause major cultural disruption and losses . However, the magnitude of displacement varies according to population density and ecological conditions . As reported, the socio-culture implications of displacement have happened in both developed and developing countries .



- ▶]. Resettling in a new country involves establishing economic and social independence, creating capacities to build a future, establishing family and community networks, and developing tools such as language that enable participation in the larger society [5]. Based on behavioral science theory, people who retain their own cultural identity and incorporate elements of the new society are more likely to be successful.

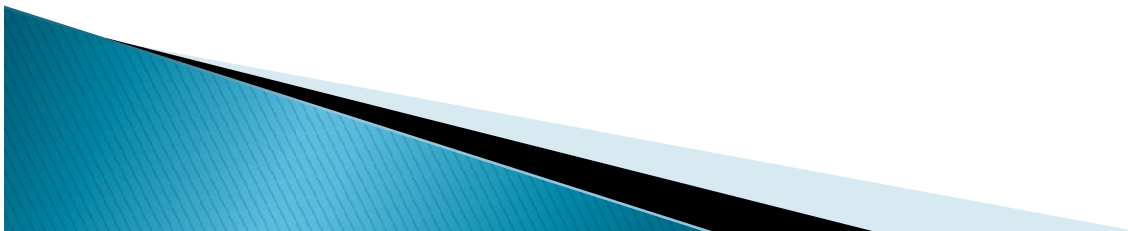


- ▶ This is different from people who choose to assimilate completely to the new or who retreat to the familiar while rejecting the new, or who abandon the old and, at the same time, reject the new. Reference [5] named four socio culture dynamics of displacement; integration, heritage language retention, adherence to traditional practices, retention of traditional beliefs, and incorporation of majority culture behaviors.



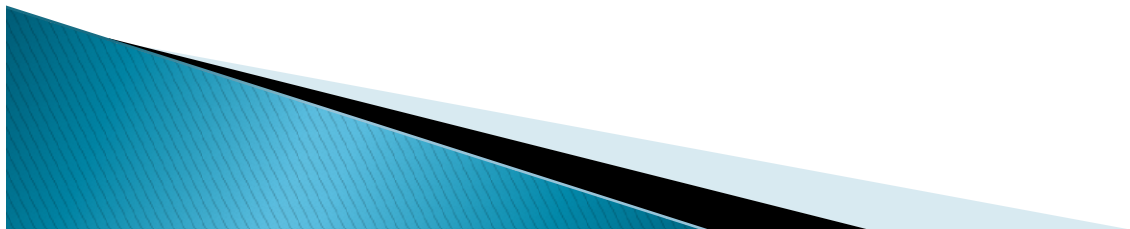
METHODOLOGY

- ▶ **Research Design**
- ▶ **A study design is a research strategy specifying the number of cases to be studied, the number of times data will be collected, the number of samples that will be used and whether or not the researcher will try to control or manipulate the independent variable in some way.**



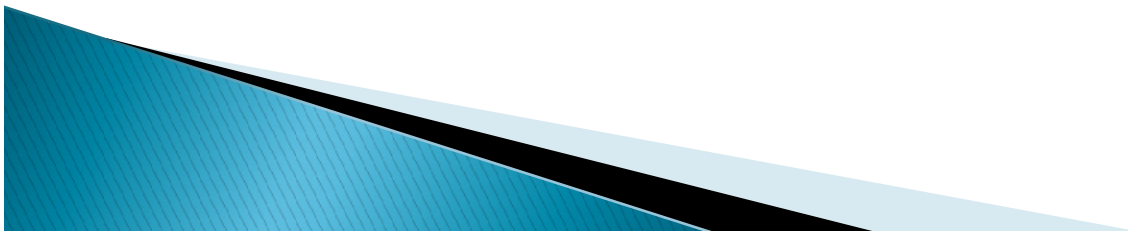
Research Design for the Study

- ▶ **The research design employed for the present study was Non-Experimental Longitudinal study. Under this trend methods have been used; hence data has been collected two times within interval of five years to find out the transition in Deforestation and its impact among tribes.**

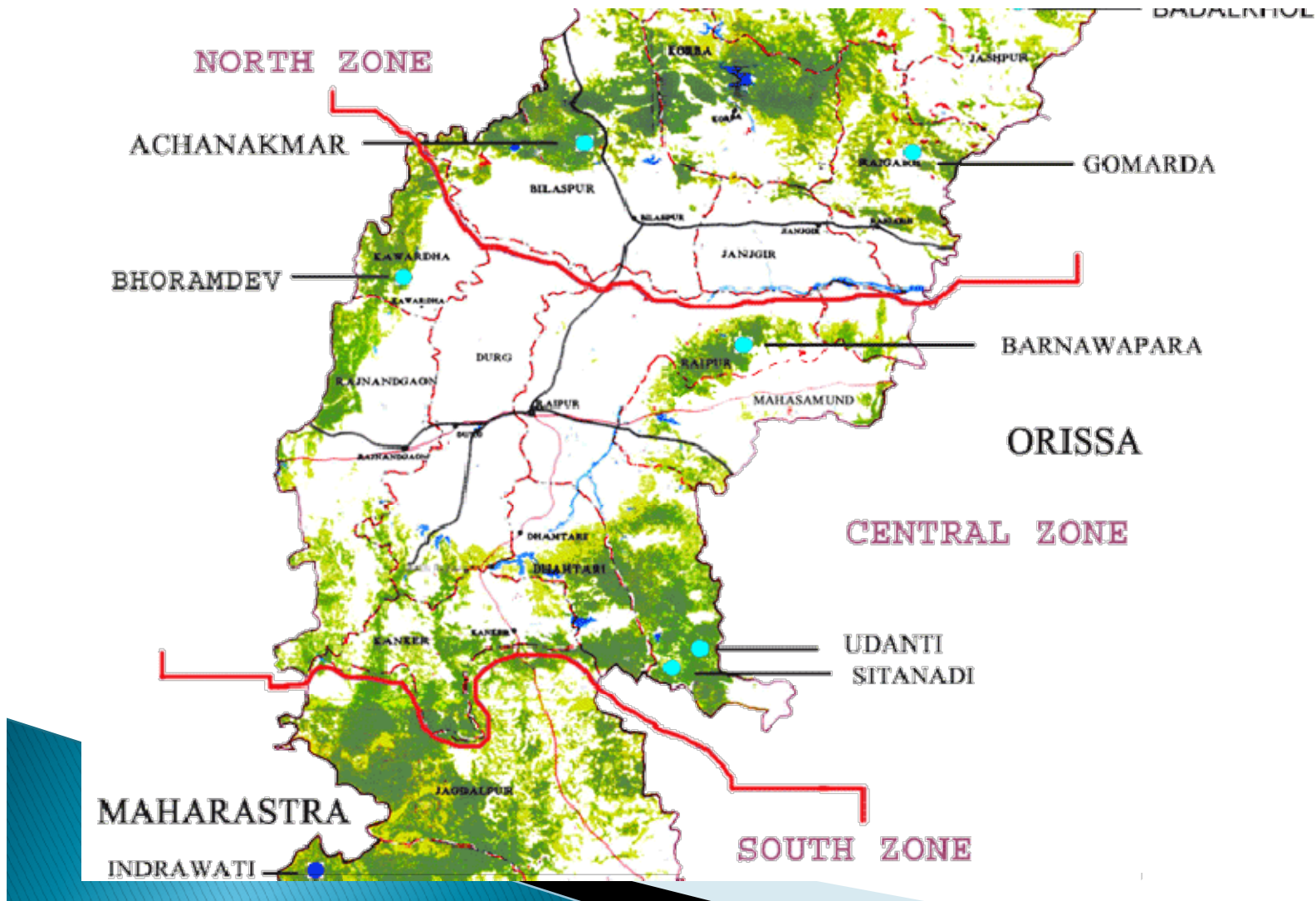


Sampling Technique for the Study

- ▶ **Using probability - circular random sampling method around 68 households was selected for the present study. Total household in study area is 225. Out of them 160 are tribal households. Remaining household are belonging to Muslim and other community.**

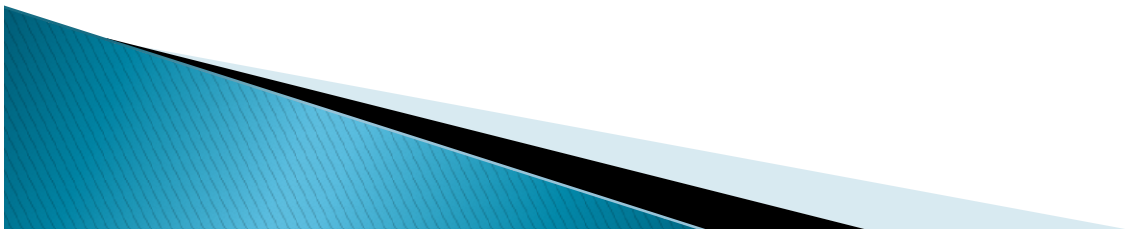


PROTECTED AREA MAP OF CHHATTISGARH CENTRAL ZONE



CULTURE ATTRIBUTES

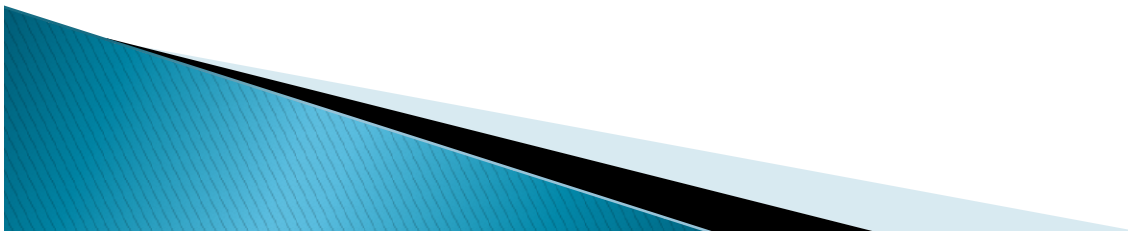
- ▶ Achanakmar-Amarkantak biosphere reserve has very high concentration of tribal population. Some of the major tribal communities found in the region are Gonds and their sub tribes like Madia, Mudia, Gurva, Agariya and Rajgond. Other tribes are Baigas, Kol, Kanwar and Pradhans.



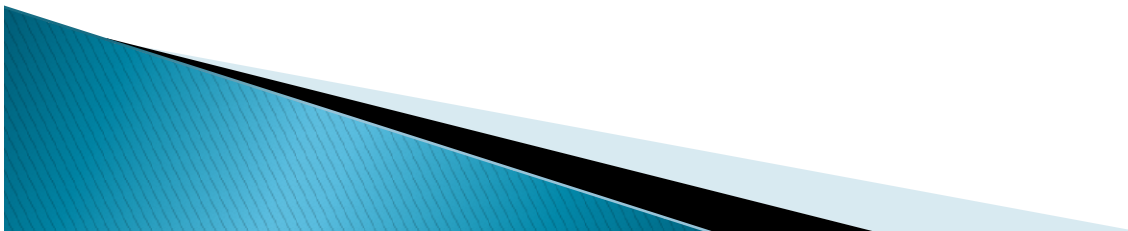
Result And Discussion

- ▶ **Species diversity-**

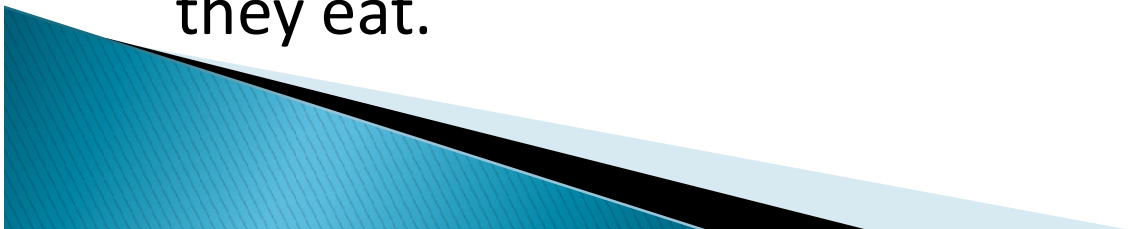
- ▶ A total of 101 species that belongs to 46 families were recorded of study area. The result showed that the greater number a species were recorded in the pure sal forest (26 families and 66 spp) than the degraded moist deciduous forest (20 families, 41 species) .



- ▶ The top canopy of the vegetation in the pure sal forests dominated by *Shorea robusta*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Woodfordia fruticosa* and *Diospyros melanoxylon*. The second layer was dominated by the *Miliusa tomentosa* and in the third layer the saplings of *Diospyros melanoxylon* and *Shorea robusta* were predominant. Degraded moist deciduous forest site is dominated by *shorea robusta*, *Terminalia tomentosa* and *Diospyros melanoxylon* on sal dominated patches.

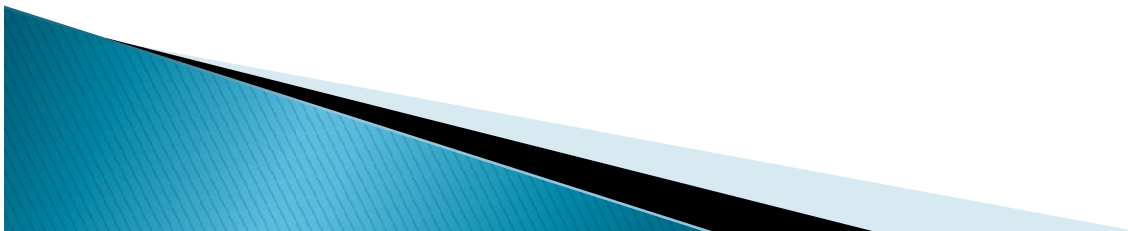


- ▶ Forest and tribal's are closely related and inter-dependent due to the following facts:
- ▶ a. The tribal women in around the forest begin their daily routine from the forest and collect twigs, leaves, fruits, fuel woods etc.
- ▶ b. The tribal men go to forest to collect honey, hunt birds and animals.
- ▶ c. The tribals living nearby the forest collect some edible fruits, roots, flowers, mushroom, tubers, and wild vegetables and use them as food.
- ▶ d. The tribals collect different types of seeds like Mahua, tamrind, Sal etc, and boil them before they eat.

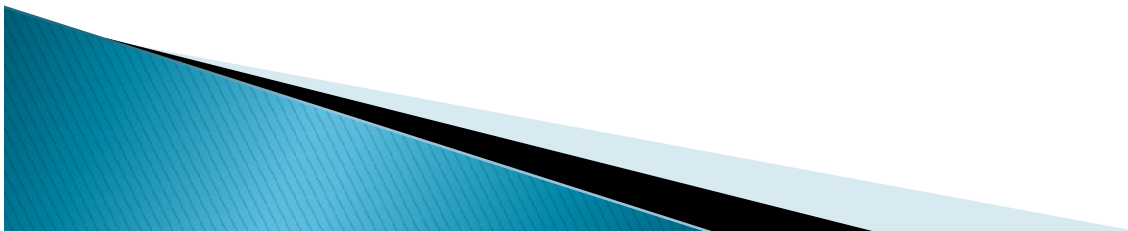


CONCLUSION:

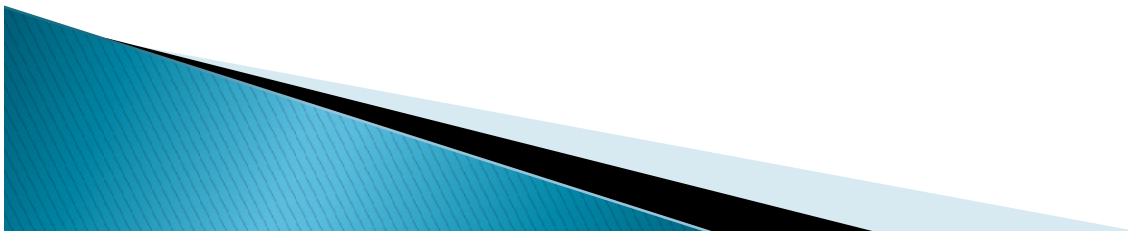
- ▶ Therefore, on the basis of the analysis of the issues on environmental degradation in the tribal regions there is an urgent need to prevent environmental degradation by stopping deforestation and over exploitation of natural resources in tribal regions of India in general and from the tribal region of Jharkhand in particular.



- ▶ Therefore, from every angles emphasis should be made to initiate and revive the spirit among the people to preserve the existing forest wealth, bring more land under forest and maintain the ecological balance throughout the country and particularly in the tribal regions of India. The proposed strategies and action plans of the study are protection of forests by the local people and making alternative strategies foremployment in the rural areas,



- ▶ controlling out migration and displacement of the tribals from their regions, enhancement of social forestry and creating awareness among the rural people

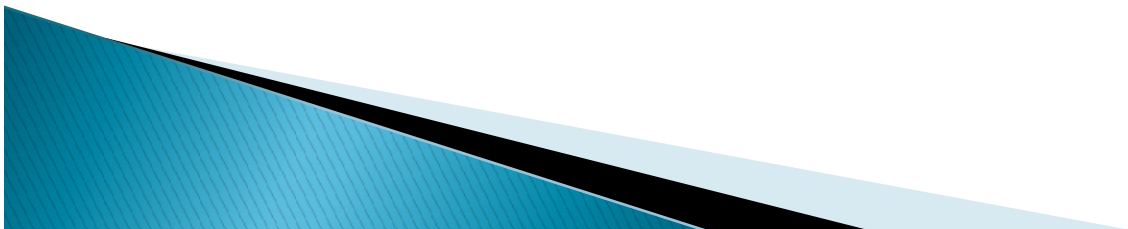


Suggestion

- ▶ Protection of forests by the people for the people.
- ▶ Making alternative arrangement of employment in the rural area.
- ▶ . Quick growing planted forests for cheap fuel wood be encouraged.
- ▶ . Enhancement of social forestry
- ▶ . Creating awareness among the rural people regarding environment
- ▶ Conserving natural heritage of the country by preserving the remaining forests

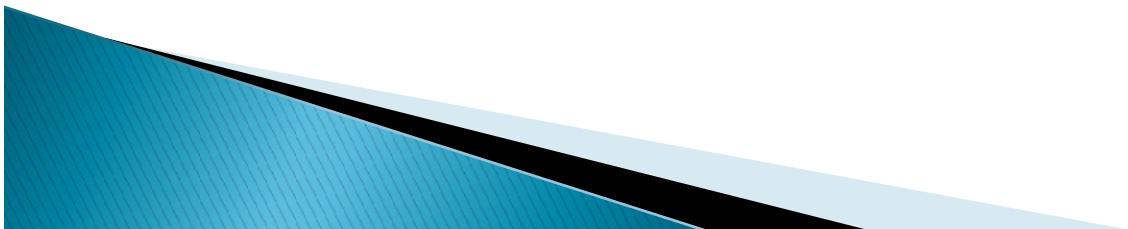


- ▶ . Checking soil erosion and denudation in the catchments areas of rivers, nalas in the interest of soil and water conservation for mitigating floods and droughts and for the retardation of siltation of reservoirs
- ▶ Increasing substantially the forest cover in the country through massive afforestation and social forestry programmes especially on denuded and unproductive lands.
- ▶ Meeting the requirements of fuel wood, fodder and minor forest produce of the rural and tribal populations through agro forestry programmes.
- ▶ Creating a massive people's movement for achieving these objectives and to minimize pressure on existing forests

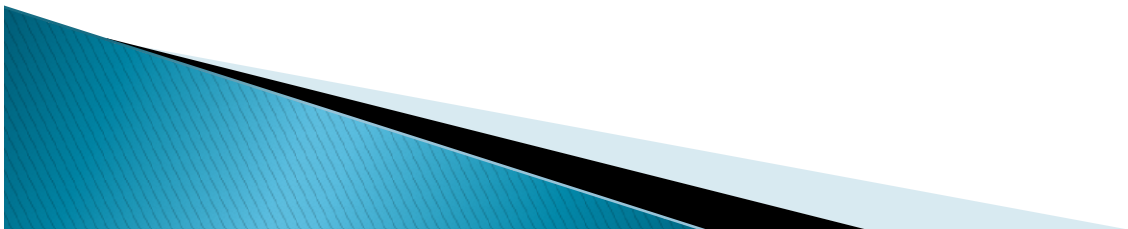


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***“FOR IN THE TRUE NATURE
OF THINGS, IF WE RIGHTLY
CONSIDER, EVERY GREEN
TREE IS FAR MORE
GLORIOUS THAN IF IT WERE
MADE OF GOLD OR SILVER.”
-MARTIN LUTHER
1483~1546***



